Pretoria Awaits Long Siege.

Boers Talk of Holding Out Six Months-Cape Ministers and the Settlement.

Siege of Mafeking Practically Raised—Methuen Now at Kimberley.

By Associated Press.

An Associated Press despatch from Durban says that persons arriving there from Pretoria assert that the Boers are full of confidence and are well prepared for a six months' siege of Pretoria.

CAPE MINISTRY'S ATTITUDE.

The Capetown correspondent of the Standard says: "The Cape government intends at an early date to send one of the ministers to England to urge upon the Imperial government the acceptance of the Cape cabinet's view regarding the final settlement after the war."

MAFEKING SIEGE RAISED.

Capetown, Dec. 5.—The Cape Times has the following from Mafeking: "Gen. Cronje with 100 wagons and a large body of Boers has left his laager, practically raising the siege, although desultory firing can be heard."

A report dated November 24 told that the British had captured 25 burghers of Commander Dutert's force.

ON TO KIMBERLEY.

London, Dec. 4.—It is reported that the Modder river bridge has been repaired and that the British resumed the march towards Kimberley to-day.

The Evening News says it learns that a cable despatch was received to-day from an officer of the Guards saying simply "In Kimberley," which may mean that Gen. Methuen's vanguard has entered Kimberley.

BOERS AT COLENSO.

London, Dec. 5.—The Times has the following from Frere Camp dated Wednesday, November 30: "The Boers' camp at Colenso is visible from a point near Chieveley. It is a strong position and difficult for a direct front attack."

A MILLIONAIRE REBUFFED.

Anxious to Get to the Scene of War but Cannot Work His Scheme.

London, Dec. 4.—Mr. J. J. Vanallen, the American millionaire, has had an unsuccessful experience, it seems, in attempting to render aid to the British wounded in South Africa. He first offered the war office an ambulance fully equipped to the extent of £10,000, to be officered and manned by the English army, on condition that he be allowed to accompany it to the front. The war office replied, asking in what capacity he would go, and this produced an offer from Mr. Vanallen to go in any capacity, however modest. The war office was compelled to decline.

Mr. Vanallen then offered the ambulance to the Maine hospital ship committee. The latter finding the ambulance adapted to land uses only, consulted with the war office, and eventually informed Mr. Vanallen that the committee would be glad to take him to South Africa as a guest, but that on arrival at Capetown it would be necessary to turn him and the ambulance over to the army, in which event the two would become a section, possibly having to remain in Capetown. Mr. Vanallen refused to become a mere hospital section and withdrew his offer.

His main object, it is believed, was to get to the front, and it is thought he had no special desire to do hospital work, except on that condition. An unconfirmed report is in circulation that he may make a similar offer to the Boers.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL PARTY.

Received at Windsor Castle on Eve of Departure for South Africa.

London, Dec. 4.—The American doctors and nurses who are going to South Africa on the American hospital ship Maine, visited Windsor Castle this afternoon under the guidance of Major Abell. They went in a landau and omnibus from the station and were received by Lord Pelham Clinton, master of the Queen's household. The visitors were escorted through the state and private apartments, and went to Cumberland Lodge for tea at the invitation of Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, daughter of Queen Victoria.

London, Nov. 4.—The secretary of the American women in London gave an "At Home" this evening for the benefit of the Maine fund. All the prominent members of the colony were present. An interesting programme was carried through and a substantial addition to the Maine fund was sent in the form of subscriptions. Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of the secretary of state for the colonies, was conspicuous among the guests.

FRANCE GROWS WISER.

Steps at Last Taken to Check the Public Insults to the British.

Paris, Dec. 4.—The police in addition to another seizure of Le Caricature, containing matter and illustrations grossly insulting to Queen Victoria, to-night seized copies of a ribald song entitled "The Disembarkation of the English," containing a drawing ridiculing Her Majesty. The song had been exposed in many shops and kiosks.

AN UNFORTUNATE TRANSPORT.

London, Dec. 4.—An official despatch from Capetown announces that the stranded transport Ismore broke up yesterday evening. Her stern is out of the water, but her bow is gone. All hands were saved.

ROSSLAND'S PRODUCT.

Forty-five Hundred Tons of Gold Quartz the Output for Last Week.

Rossland, Dec. 4.—The following are the shipments of ore from Rossland for the past week and for the year to date: Le Roi, week 2,425, year 86,017; War Eagle, week 1,290, year 58,808; Iron Mask, week 94, year 5,106; Evening Star, year 1,088; Deer Park, year 18; Centre Star, week 783, year 13,045; Columbia-Kootenay, year 111; Virginia, year 100; Mountain Trail, year 20; I. X. L., year 75; Coxey, year 20. Total, week, 4,562, year 104,408.

THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.

Pick of Smartest Troops in England Now on Their Way to the Transvaal.

New York, Dec. 4.—A London cablegram to the Journal says:

"In the dead of night the flower of the British army marched through the streets of London to embark for Africa. Dozens of regiments have gone before, but still more men are required to overwhelm the stubborn Boers, so the war office has sent out England's pride, what is known as the Household Cavalry. These troops are only called out on what may be called emergency campaigns. Their foreign services include Dettingen, the Spanish Peninsula, Waterloo, and Egypt in 1892, their last call abroad being for Tel-el-Kebir.

"These men are the Queen's own guards. All could not go, so a special regiment was picked from the First and Second Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards, making 700 strong, and commanded by Col. Neeld. Dukes, earls, barons and even princes fought and pulled the wires to go with the regiment. It contains more blue blood than any regiment that has ever before left England.

"In the ranks there was the same contest among the privates for selection, but only the lightest were taken.

"If any of the officers of this regiment are picked off by Kruger's sharpshooters, half the noble families in England will be in mourning."

FIRST DEATH IN CANADIANS.

Ottawa Dragoon Taken With Heart Failure on Shipboard---A Score of Stowaways in Evidence.

From our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—The militia department received the following message today:

"Capetown, Dec. 4.

"Chief Staff Officer, Ottawa:

"Just landing here. Excellent health and spirits. Deslauriers, of Ottawa, died on the 3rd of heart failure. Battalion's strength, 1,038; special, 22.

(Signed) "OTTER."

Teddy Deslauriers was the third son of John Deslauriers, for many years chief messenger of the department of railways and canals, and a popular young man. He has been a member of the Ottawa Dragoons for ten years.

The number of the contingent surprises the officials of the militia department, the understanding here being that only 1,019 went. There are no means of checking the list, as two company officers took their muster rolls.

From the moment the contingent set foot on African soil it comes under the regulations of the Imperial army, and the men will be entitled to Imperial pensions in case of losing a limb or being incapacitated.

MAYORS BY ACCLAMATION.

Six So Elected in the Territories and Contests in Two Places.

Winnipeg, Dec. 4.—(Special)—Municipal nominations for the Northwest Territories took place to-day. The following mayors were elected by acclamation:

Regina—W. T. Mollard.
Moosejaw—R. Bogue.
Lethbridge—Dr. Mewburn.
Moosomin—J. Daniels.
Edmonton—K. W. McKenzie.
Medicine Hat—W. T. Findlay.

In Prince Albert, T. C. Spencer and Joseph Kernaghan were nominated, and the Calgary candidates are W. H. Cushing and A. Ramsay.

The Manitoba municipal nominations take place to-morrow.

A HIT IN LONDON THEATRE.

Mrs. Brown-Potter Ties the Two Flags and Brings Entire Audience to Their Feet.

London, Dec. 5.—Patriotic demonstrations at theatres and music halls in London continue unabated. There was a remarkable scene at the Empire last evening when Mrs. Brown-Potter recited a poem called "Ordered to the Front," with soldiers and sailors grouped behind her on the stage. On each side of Mrs. Potter stood a sailor, one carrying the British and the other the American flag. When the curtain fell and rose again to an encore, she tied the two flags together amid loud cheers, the entire audience rising and singing "God Save the Queen."

Lord Rothschild and a number of other prominent men were in the house.

FRENCH SECRET SERVICE.

Paris, Dec. 4.—In the chamber of deputies during the discussion of the budget of the interior, the house, at the request of the premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, rejected a socialist proposal to suppress the secret service funds by a vote of 312 against 207.

LADIES VIEWED THE BATTLE.

London, Dec. 4.—A letter from an officer at Ladysmith reveals a novel feature in modern battle. The writer says that at the battle of Rietfontein "several ladies arrived on bicycles. Of course they kept at a distance, but a shell pitched close to them caused them to pedal off to safer position."

VICTIM OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Reading, Pa., Dec. 4.—Mrs. Kate Goodman, wife of C. S. Goodman, a well known hotel proprietor of this city, died suddenly to-day of hydrophobia. Nine weeks ago she was bitten in the left hand by a small fox-terrier. The wound was cauterized and there were no unfavorable symptoms until to-day, when she was seized with convulsions.

"NED" CLARKE AGAIN.

Toronto, Dec. 4.—E. F. Clarke, M. P., announces that he will be a candidate for the mayoralty in the forthcoming elections.

ANOTHER TRANSPORT.

Capetown, Dec. 4.—The British transport Hurona, from New Orleans, November 3, has arrived here. The transport Canning, from London, November 12, is also arrived here with the first battery of howitzers.

JOUBERT AT COLENSO.

London, Dec. 4.—A local farmer imprisoned by the Boers and released November 29 has arrived at Estcourt, and says Gen. Joubert personally commands the Colenso force.

A Victorain At the Front.

Fred Moxon Tells of First Battles in Vicinity of Ladysmith.

As Member of Liverpool Regiment He Took a Prominent Part.

Mr. H. Moxon, chief steward of the steamer Charmer, has received a letter from his son, Fred., who is serving with the Liverpool regiment at Ladysmith. The letter was written some days after the first engagement in which the young man took part. Fred. Moxon is well known in Victoria, where he resided for a number of years with his father. He shipped from here to Liverpool on a sailing vessel, and there joined the Liverpool regiment. His letter, which follows, will be read with interest:

"Ladysmith, Oct. 26, 1899.

"I am taking this opportunity of writing to you. I suppose you will know that I am now in the thick of the Transvaal war. We have had two sharp engagements and lost about 140 men. * * * You may think I am a coward when I tell you so, but war is an awful thing. Just fancy lying behind rocks in a long line with red-hot steel-cased bullets falling all around you, striking the rocks within two or three feet, and sometimes inches, off your head, and comrades on either side of you getting wounded and killed; men you have known, drilled with, eaten, worked, played, fought and slept with for nearly three years.

"Our first battle was fought on Saturday, the 21st inst., about ten miles from Ladysmith. Our column, consisting of three batteries of field artillery, two regiments of light cavalry, two companies of mounted infantry, three regiments of mounted volunteers and three regiments of British infantry—about 5,000 British troops in all—left camp at 3 o'clock in the morning. It had to pass between two big hills about nine miles from camp. We were just entering the pass when scouts reported a force of about 9,000 Boers in a strong position on the left hill, with four Krupp field guns in position. Immediately after a shrapnel shell dropped in amongst our artillery, but failed to explode on account of its being badly fused. Then the action began. Our guns took up a position on the right hill and soon silenced the Boers' guns. Our infantry started to advance towards the Boer position under cover of our artillery fire, in three lines—first, firing line; second, supports; third, reserves. For the first 900 yards the firing line suffered severe loss from the enemy's rifle fire, and were strongly reinforced from the supports and reserves. At about 300 yards from the enemy the three lines commingled, and the charge sounded, and with a rousing British cheer our infantry, preceded by the cavalry, cut down and took prisoners all the enemy who stood for the charge. We commenced fighting about 6 a. m. and finished about 5:30 p. m. The loss on our side was, wounded, about 310; killed, 50. The other side, as near as we could ascertain, lost, wounded, 900 odd; killed, mostly with dynamite shells, 2,000 odd; taken prisoners, 657 exactly. When we returned, blood-stained and half dead with horror, hunger, thirst and fatigue, we were cheered loudly by the towns-people, mostly refugees from the Transvaal, the women having mostly enlisted their services as Red Cross nurses, working bravely among the wounded.

"The second engagement, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., was much the same, only we had a much larger force to face—13,000 in all."

A HIGHLY PAID PROFESSION.

Mining Men in the Kootenay Camps in Receipt of Princely Salaries.

From the Rossland Miner.

The mining business should be an alluring one for young men to embark in, as those on the top are better paid than are most professional men. It is a profession, too, which has advantages which are greater than are afforded professional men, for the reason that they have good opportunities for profitable investment in mines, in which their professional judgment comes into use, which are not usually given to the lawyer, the doctor, or to any of the other learned men. Then, too, the profession is not crowded, like many of the others are, and the wonder is often expressed that more collegians do not take the mining course. The highest paid man in the mining business in British Columbia is Major W. J. Collins, who is the general mining manager and consulting engineer for the British America Corporation. Major Collins receives the princely salary of $50,000 a year for his services, and is at present in this city mapping out the development work on the Le Roi, the Columbia and Kootenay and other properties owned by the company which pays the so generous a salary. Major Collins looks after the subsidary companies of the B. A. C. in various parts of the world as well as here. Mr. W. A. Carlyle, who recently resigned the position of general superintendent and mining engineer for the British America Corporation, was paid $10,000 per annum, and resigned to accept a similar position with the Rio Tinto Copper company in Spain, where the salary is $25,000 per annum. Mr. Walter H. Aldridge, manager of the Canadian Smelting Works at Trail, is paid $15,000 a year for looking after the interests of that institution. He ranks high as a smelter man and was selected because of his well-known knowledge of the treatment of ores in a smelter. Mr. James Breen, who built the smelters at Trail and at Northport, and who is the manager of the latter, receives a salary of $15,000 per annum and one-fourth of the profits. Mr. Breen stands high as a smelter man and his knowledge extends even to the proper method of constructing them and is not confined simply to their operation. Mr. H. C. Bellinger who is the chief lieutenant of Mr. Breen at the Northport smelter, receives $10,000 per annum. Major Leckie, who formerly was constructing engineer for the Coxey and Gertrude properties of this camp, and who is now manager of the Republic mine, at Republic, and who looks after the B. C. mine in the Boundary country in the capacity of consulting engineer, receives $7,500 per annum for his brilliant services. Mr. W. B. Wilson, the superintendent of the Le Roi, is a miner of 30 years experience in Colorado, and receives $5,000 a year for his services. Mr. Frank Robbins, who is the general manager for Mann & McKenzie's mining properties in Canada, is paid $7,500 a year. He is a graduate of McGill, and has had 25 years experience in mines in Nevada, Arizona and California. Mr. Carl Hand, who has charge of the great Payne mine in the Slocan, is paid $10,000 per annum and as part owner in the property receives a profit in that capacity. Mr. W. Y. Williams, who is general manager for the syndicate which owns the Mascot and the California in this camp and the Knob Hill and the Old Ironsides and other properties in the Boundary country, receives for his services $5,000 a year. Mr. Williams is a California miner of many years experience and is well grounded in the business. Mr. Paul Johnson of the Boundary Copper company, who has charge of the Mother Lode and the erection of a smelter at Greenwood, receives $7,500 per annum for his services. Mr. J. B. Hastings, and Mr. E. P. Kirby each receive $10,000 per annum.

Then there are the mining experts who do not usually work for a salary, but who examine properties for clients. Their fees for examination and report run from $500 to $1,000 and more. These usually earn from $5,000 to $10,000 and more a year according to their ability and reputation. Among these is Mr. Alexander Dick, who usually earns $10,000 a year in his profession. Then there is Captain Frank D. Hewe and Captain James Morrish. The latter is paid $6,000 a year by the New Goldfields of British Columbia. Mr. Roy H. Clarke, earns considerable in this way. Mr. J. L. Parker, who is now superintendent of the North Star in East Kootenay, earns a good deal in this kind of work. Mr. D. J. McDonald receives $5,000 per annum from the Mackintosh syndicate for expert advice and reports. Mr. J. B. Hastings who in his capacity of managing director of the War Eagle and Centre Star companies, receives $10,000 a year, adds considerable to his income by acting as mining expert. Then there are the mining promoters, but there is material enough in these for another article, which will appear in another issue.

COAST-KOOTENAY RAILWAY.

Rossland Lawyer Advertises Application for Charter for Such a Project.

From the Rossland Miner.

Mr. Smith Curtis, of this city, has given notice that application will be made to the legislative assembly of the province of British Columbia at its next session for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct a railway from some point on the Columbia river, south of Arrow lake, to Vancouver. The route over which it is proposed to build is as follows: It will commence at some point on the Columbia river, south of Lower Arrow lake; thence westerly to the city of Vancouver, via the city of Rossland and Sheep lake, and via or near the various points where the Kettle river intersects the international boundary line, and crossing Okanogan river south of Okanogan lake, and via or near Princeton, on the Similkameen river, and via New Westminster, and with power to operate and construct branch lines up and down the Similkameen river from or near Princeton to the international boundary line, and extending northward to Nicola lake, and thence to Kamloops, also to Spence's Bridge.

It is understood that if the charter is granted the road will be built and operated as a legitimate railway enterprise. The freight and fare charges will be much lower than those which now prevail in this province. It will come in direct competition with the Canadian Pacific and will compel the existing monopoly to lower its charges to at least rates which are fair. It is contended by the projectors of this enterprise that there is a good profit in a road that will be run simply for the purpose of carrying on a railway business and with that single object in view. They believe that a railway that is satisfied with a reasonable and fair profit can be made a success of. It is not the intention of the company, it is said, to endeavor to monopolize several industries.

DYNAMITE IN IRELAND.

Report of a Conspiracy to Set Up Anti-British Agitation.

London, Dec. 4.—A Dublin correspondent declares that owing to startling information as to the existence of a dynamite conspiracy in order to quicken the flow of Boer subscriptions, the executive has decided to double the guards at all military barracks in the district.

THE NEW U. S. CONSUL.

London, Dec. 4.—The afternoon newspapers welcome the appointment of Mr. Adelbert F. Hay as United States consul at Pretoria. The St. James' Gazette says: "The appointment of Mr. Hay is one of those small but significantly important signs by which the impartial observer can test the sincerely good feeling between ourselves and the United States."

FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

Paris, Dtc. 4.—In the Senate to-day M. Fresneau protested against the signing of the Franco-American convention of July 24 without the knowledge of interested parties such as the chambers of commerce and agriculture. He also said the Senate ought to demand a postponement and an examination of the treaty.

SIX DAY WHEELING.

New York, Dec. 3.—Another six day bicycle race started at 12 o'clock to-night at Madison Square Garden.

Thirty-eight men lined up for the opening pistol, which was fired by James J. Jeffries, the pugilist.

The present race is radically different from former six day contests, because of the law passed by the legislature prohibiting continuous six day races. Each rider in this race will ride 12 hours out of the 24.

The Garden record under the old system for six day continuous riding is 2,100 miles. For 12 hours a day, it is 1,560 miles. The record of this race should be well up to 3,000 miles.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

The Girl of to=day

will be the woman of to-morrow. She does not know it, perhaps her mother does not fully understand it, but between the "to-day" when she is a girl and the "to-morrow" when she will be a woman, her life's happiness and health are in the balance. If she is to be a full-breasted, strong, healthy woman, she must develope rightly now. She is at a crisis. She needs more strength, more blood to tide it over.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

is the only medicine that will give her the strength and make new, rich blood. Thousands of healthy, happy girls and young women have been made so by the timely use of this medicine—but you must get the genuine. Substitutes will not cure.

A YOUNG GIRL'S HEALTH.

Mr. F. H. Hibbard, of Sawyerville, Que., says: "My daughter Lena kept gradually failing in health for nearly two years. She was studying hard at school and this may have been the origin of the trouble. She lost flesh, was very pale, subject to headaches, and had a poor appetite. We became very much alarmed and doctored for some time, but with little or no benefit. Finally we read the testimonial of a young girl whose symptoms were similar, who was cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This decided us to give them a trial in my daughter's case, and the result was beyond our most sanguine expectations. Before more than a few boxes were used Lena was rapidly looking better and gained sixteen pounds in weight. She is now as healthy as any girl in Sawyerville, and I am quite willing this statement should be published, that our experience may prove an equal blessing to some other similar sufferer."

There are numerous pink colored imitations against which the public is cautioned. The genuine are only sold in boxes with wrapper resembling the engraving on the left, but printed in RED ink. If your dealer does not have the genuine, send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont, and they will be mailed post-paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50.

DR WILLIAMS PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE TRADE MARK REGISTERED

A STUDY IN JADESTONE.

Local Geologist Claims Discovery of Indian Method of Working This Obdurate Substance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Nov. 30.—Where did the prehistoric race of Indians who at one time inhabited British Columbia get the jade that their kitchen utensils, and war implements and household goods, were made of? How did this prehistoric race cut, smooth and polish the jade stone, which is four and five degrees harder than steel, in fashioning these instruments of utility, war and worship? For half a century these questions have been asked but never answered until to-day when Prof. Hill-Tout of Vancouver comes forward with the statement that he has not only found the source of supply of the famous jade stone, but has discovered the method adopted for cutting the stone in an age before tools were invented. For the discovery he is indebted to Indian tradition and numerous experiments on his own account.

In making a geological exploration along the river between Lillooet and Lytton and incidentally gathering a collection of marvelously variegated quartz crystals, of which there is a great abundance in the vicinity, he noticed many curious looking gray and red boulders in the bed of the stream and on examination found them to be jade stone. Some of the boulders were very pure in quality and almost transparent, fully equal to the best Oriental specimens seen here. Many of the boulders of jade were of huge size, and on explaining his wonderful discovery to the Indians they informed him that nine miles further up the stream he would find the source—the mother lode, as it were, of the beautiful rock. In fact the banks of the river were composed of this hard material.

The great mass of rock from which the jade came were grown over, but the many acres of jade were there.

Prof. Hill-Tout did not have time to proceed up stream, but made a careful examination of many of the jade boulders and among the hundreds of tons in sight selected 500 pounds of the choicest specimens and packed them into the city, not, however, before consulting an ancient Indian to whom he had been directed by an old settler on the river as the encyclopaedia of his race. This ancient Indian with the unpronounceable name did not tell his age, but he certainly looked to be over 100 years old. He was asked how the Indians in prehistoric times cut the flinty jade stone without tools. Taking a piece of jade in his hand he rubbed it briskly with a piece of sand stone he produced, and very soon the jade commenced to wear away under the smart friction. Then the old Indian pointed to one of the jade boulders in which a circular indentation had been made, indicating by signs that that very boulder had been worked by Indians in long-forgotten days in a similar manner, and then abandoned. The grove was the same as seen in an elderberry branch cut down the middle with the pith taken out.

In the very same boulder on another side was a sharp cut of a triangular form with the apex pointing downward. The lone Indian was asked how that was cut. Taking one of the many wedge-shaped crystals in the possession of Prof. Hill-Tout in his hand, he placed it on the jade stone and began a sawing motion, sawing away for five minutes without uttering a sound. When the crystal was removed the first symptoms of the jade yielding to the hard crystal was in evidence and the crystal was making the same triangular sharp incision as that disclosed by the handiwork of the natives of a long forgotten age. Here then was the solution to the whole mystery. Prof. Hill-Tout thought so well of his discovery that he sent the boulder with the two styles of cutting in it to Dr. Dawson, Dominion geologist at Ottawa, with full explanations and that eminent geologist has expressed himself as highly delighted with Prof. Hill-Tout's important addition to the ancient Indian lore of the Pacific Coast.

GREENWAY OR MACDONALD?

Conservatives Sanguine That With New Leader They Are on the Way to Success.

Winnipeg, Dec. 4—(Special)—The Telegram sums up the political situation in the following words: "If the Conservatives and opponents of the government continue their work and vigilance to the close of the polls on Thursday, nothing can defeat the general desire for a change of administration. Reports from all parts of the province are most encouraging, and friends in every constituency are confident. The government will certainly meet defeat in contest, though it is absolutely necessary that every vote be polled and the utmost watchfulness preserved to prevent the exercise of the 'machine' operations. The assault on Hon. Hugh John Macdonald at Oak Lake on Saturday indicates the desperate temper of friends of the government, who already realize that they are beaten, and no doubt will endeavor to retrieve some of the lost ground by some more harsh and corrupt methods."

The assault referred to by the Telegram was not a serious affair. A drunken Frenchman jostled Hugh John's companion in the dark while walking down the streets of Oak Lake. The companion promptly felled the rowdy and prevented further attempts to hit Mr. Macdonald.

The election fever is very high here, with every indication of a close contest all round.